

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 877.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

24 STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requisitioned to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlersq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Grump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's Lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Banklick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either rescollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE,
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes,
Sheriff's Bonds, Consta-
tles' Blanks, Blank
Deeds, &c. &c.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

HARD-WARE,

QUEENS', GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are

BOULTING CLOTHS;

KENYEN'S MILL SAWS,

And the best country made

SYTHES and SICKLES.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER,
Have just received from Philadel-

phia an extensive and general as-

sortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Gonsisting of

DRY Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

China,

Gla's,

Tin and

Queen's

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c.

A great proportion of which were

purchased at Auction, unusually

cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of

Bar and Pig Lead,

Shot,

Cotton,

Iron, of a superior quality,

Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY

BIBLES, and an assortment of

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and prosecuting lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Giff's first survey, including a survey made for John Soverns and his improvement;" and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

W. SUDDUTH,

BENJN. ELY.

16th June, 1803.

3w*

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Cotton, living on

the waters of upper Howard's creek, an iron

grey MARE, fix years old, fourteen hands

one inch high, glas eyes, has on a four shilling bell tied on with a rope through a piece of leather that is sewed to the steeple of the bell—appraised to 16l. Also a brown horse colt,

one year old, has on a muzzle to prevent it

from sucking, both hind feet white—appraised to 9l. April the 11th, 1802.

*

D. Hampton, Jr. P.

POSTED by me, Sam'l. M'Mill-

lin, a justice of the peace for Harris-

ton county, and in my possession, a

Chestnut Sorrel Mare, three years

old, fifteen hands high, no brands,

has a blaze in her face; appraised to

12l.

SAMUEL M'MILLIN.

May 7th, 1803.

*

TAKEN up by Benjamin Mar-

tin, one

BAY HORSE,

Four years old, 14 hands high, a

small star, no brands perceptible;

appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LEWIS.

Jeffamine county, 30th April.

*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS

Has just received the following:

Espinasse's Nisi Prius,

Blackton's Commentaries,

Kaine's Equity,

Fonblanque's ditto,

Washington's Reports,

Cowper's ditto,

Brown's ditto,

Salkeld's ditto,

Richardson's Practice,

Powell on Contracts,

Shepherd's Touchstone,

Perrin's Grammar,

Boyer's ditto,

Harrison's ditto,

Ferguson's Lectures,

Volley's ditto,

Duncan's Logic,

Worle's Geography,

Guthrie's Grammar,

Kaine's Elements of Criticism,

Seelæde's Veteri,

Sallust,

Columbian Orator,

American Preceptor,

Æsop's Fables,

Dilworth's Spelling Book,

Webster's ditto,

Columbian ditto,

Quarto Bibles,

Testaments,

Baltimore Selection of Hymns,

Newton's Hymns,

Dialogues of Devils,

Confession of Faith,

Davidson's Exercises,

Davys's Sermons,

Episcopal Prayer Book,

Free Inquiry into the origin of

Sin,

Brown's Oracle,

Presbyterian Confession of Faith,

Milton's Works,

Ossian's Poems,

Volley's Ruins,

Warville's Travels,

Sandford & Merton,

Charlotte Temple,

Also, Maps of Kentucky.

He has also received a few copies of

Cary's Quarto Bibles,

For subscribers, who are desirous to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all

those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY,

Lexington, April 25, 1803.

PUBLIC SALES.

ON the second Monday in next

month, (July) being court day, I shall

proceed to sell

difficulties produced any thing dishonorable on his part.—When the election was proclaimed, and the plaintiff was seeking the suffrage of his countrymen, allow me to ask this question—What is the situation of any man at such a period, in such a country as Great-Britain? You do not meet like the people of Switzerland, to choose a Landamman, who demands your suffrages with the sword in his hand; you choose the man whom you conceive competent to legislate for you, to protect you; chuse him not because he is forced upon you, but because you approve of him. I am addressing you as men who, as free-holders

The words were proved to have been spoken.

Mr. Gurney for the defendant, contended that the words could not be the foundation of an action, as nobody could understand col. Harwood to mean that the plaintiff had actually murdered his own father. Therefore, the words did not impute a charge, which, if true, would subject a man to punishment, and were not actionable. He stated too, that a reconciliation had taken place by the intervention of friends.

Evidences was called in support of the defence.

Mr. Justice Grose stated to the jury, that in order to their returning verdict he did not bathe—and also that I had a favor of the plaintiff, they ought to better digestion, and better spirits; and be satisfied that the words were spoken, was stronger to endure fatigue; and that they conveyed the meaning intended in the declaration. His lordship evening.

It was at this particular moment, when, as I have stated to you, the plaintiff was soliciting the suffrage of the upon it as he proceeded. If there were to be quite regular and consultant, I was free-holders, the defendant, who was at a ball at Norwich, elevated himself, as jury to give a different interpretation to experiment.—I now began to bathe on a rostrum, called aloud for silence, the words, they were bound to do so, every second day; and finding that all and having obtained it, applied these epithets to the gentleman I represent. Speaking of sir Jacob Astley, who was not then in the room, he used these words: "He is a liar, a coward, an assassin, a scoundrel and a murderer; and opinion the words were used in the sense! This experiment was thought to be attributed to them, they would then very hazardous, by many persons at consider what damages the plaintiff was Harrogate, and even by the physician, and those sufficiently authorized by the plaintiff, one step further; and I now began to he considered as strictly speaking, not still continued, I was encouraged to go

you what any man must feel under these circumstances? From whom entitled to recover. He observed that who did not much approve of my pro- did this flander proceed? Had it come from some man who was a mountebank, or in some low situation in life; if such doing was to give such reasonable damage as the plaintiff was entitled to, for days, and gaining fresh health, activity

a one had said sir Jacob Astley was a liar, he would have been kicked out of the room; he would have been considered as a man who could have no acquaintance with him or his family; but on the contrary, every one who saw col.

Harwood in that situation in which (I am sorry to say) he ever was placed—a

man who was bred in the family and acquainted with all that confidence, could communicate; who had lived under the roof of sir Edward Astley, to the moment of his death; who was acquainted with all the transactions of the hon. house; every one, I say, who saw and heard him, must have concluded that there was some foundation for such an assertion. What must have been the feeling of my hon. client, when these things were reported to him; I think he must have felt that sentiment, so beautifully expressed in the divine poetry of the sacred psalmist:

"Had I any hopes of being able, by any thing I could say, to prevail on the inhabitants of this island (England) to adopt more generally a practice which so many nations have considered as a most rational luxury, and which no doubt is as conducive to health, as it is essential to personal cleanliness; I should think my time well employed were I to write a volume in recommendation of warm bathing."

"If a perfectly free circulation of the blood, brought on and kept up for a certain time, without any violent muscular exertion, and consequently without any expence of strength, be conducive to health, in that case warm bathing must be wholesome; and so far from weakening the constitution, must tend very powerfully to strengthen it.

"Among those nations where warm bathing has been most generally practised, and where the effects of it have of course been best known, no doubts have ever been entertained of its being very beneficial to health; and nobody can doubt of its being pleasant and agreeable in a high degree.

"It was by accident I was led, about two years ago, to consider this subject with that attention which it appears to me to deserve; and I then made an experiment on myself, the result of which I really think very interesting, and of sufficient importance to deserve being made known to the public.

"The waters of Harrowgate in Yorkshire, having been recommended to me by my physician, I went there in the month of July, 1800, and remained there two months.—I began with drinking the waters at the well, every morning, and with bathing in them, warmed to about 95° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, every third day, at my lodgings.

"At first, I went into the bath at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and remained in it from 10 to 15 minutes; and immediately on coming out of it, went to bed, my bed having been well warmed, with a view to prevent my taking cold.

"Having pursued this method for some time, and finding myself frequently feverish and restless after bathing, I accidentally, in conversation, mentioned the circumstance to an intelligent gentleman, who happened to lodge in the house, & who had long been in the habit of visiting Harrowgate every year. He advised me to change my hour of bathing; and to stay longer in the bath; and above all, to avoid going into a warm bed on coming out of it.—I followed his advice, and shall have reason, all my life, to thank him for it.

"I now went into the bath regularly every third day, about two hours before dinner, and stayed in it half an hour, and on coming out of it, instead of going into a warmed bed, I merely had myself wiped perfectly dry, and dressing myself in a bed gown, I retired to my room, where I remained till dinner time.

"The good effects produced by this change of method were too striking not to be remarked and remembered.—I was no longer troubled with any of those that able judge by the circumstance I have mentioned, and therefore it does appear to me that this is a case of a similar description."

I always found myself less sensible of cold after bathing than before.—I even observed repeatedly and invariably, that the glow of health, and pleasing flow of spirits which resulted from the full and free circulation of the blood, which bathing had brought on, continued for many hours; and never was followed by any thing like that distressing languor which always succeeds to an artificial increase of circulation, and momentary flow of spirits, which are produced by stimulating medicines.

"I regularly found that I had a better appetite for my dinner on those days when I bathed, than on those when

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I am pretty certain he is only reserved and the prisons were accordingly tenant- and the pris- ed with men of the purest hearts, and ed with men of the purest hearts, and

The third witness, Miss Barnes, has unblemished reputation—whose crime told the truth, I have no reflections to make on her. God grant I may meet of them country and fellow creatures, her in a better and unchanging world to part no more forever.

June 17.

The public mind is incensed against me, and justly, for my crimes; but instead of their resentment, let them now retire in pity and remember that once I stood as firm as they, that we are all born alike, but not buried alike; and I pray God that others may flun the rocks upon which I have split.

JOHN SOUTHACK.

BOSTON, June 13.

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Not a syllable of foreign information has been received since our last Gazette. It is therefore out of our power to add any thing new, which may relieve the suspense of the public mind, respecting the interesting question of war or pacification. From the last intelligence, communicated on Thursday, we may presume that negociation closed, and that the decisive measures of the cabinets have already been there announced, and that the next arrivals will remove further apprehension and conjecture here. This information will be highly important, both in a political and commercial point of view, and must powerfully affect individual and governmental calculations, should war be the result. How far America will be suffered to maintain her neutrality, provided this should be the event, is highly problematical. It is however certain, from circumstances recently manifested, both by England & France, that the friendship of this country is by no means viewed with indifference by the two nations. Even the proud and distant disposition of the first consul, has since the misunderstanding took place, been a little more conciliating towards our official character at his court; and has at times expressed himself with a cordiality too characteristic and interesting to admit of a doubt as to the sincerity of his intentions.

The reduced state of the finances of both those countries, will require foreign reimbursements in case of war, and American resources, however contemptible, heretofore, in their opinion, may now cause no little preponderancy, in whichever side they are brought to aid. We may therefore anticipate no little exertion on the part of both France and England, to command our friendship. From the known disposition of the two contesting powers, it has hitherto been our opinion, that war was inevitable. We do not recollect any communication of credibility which has been received here from Europe that has not tended rather to corroborate than invalidate this presumption. The conciliatory aspect which had some time been assumed, has been rather negative than positive symptoms of pacification. Whatever further intelligence shall announce, of this however, we are convinced, that should peace be the result, it will be in consequence of absolute inability for war, not choice, on both sides. The hereditary national rivalship and jealousy, which has descended from prince to prince, and family to family, since the days of William the conqueror have not subsisted, nor is it less vigorous to the French republic, under its consular chief, and will continue to operate so long as England and France maintain their independence, and support their superior control among the other powers of Europe.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand a gentleman arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Port-land, & informs that a vessel had reached there in a very short passage from Grenada, the captain of which reported, that a few hours before he left Grenada, dispatches had been received from England, announcing the important intelligence of War having been declared against France on the 6th May.—In

conformation of this, the captain further informed, that the ports of Martinique and Guadaloupe were blockaded.

A report also prevailed in town, on Saturday, that a vessel had arrived at Marblehead, spoke British May Packet; from which it was understood that war had been declared against France; we could not however, trace this report to any credible source.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Letters from Ireland, dated the 29th April to persons in this city state, that the British government there are either seriously or affectedly alarmed; reports have been circulated by agents of the government that another conspiracy had been formed, to separate that country from the British crown; and several respectable and opulent citizens have been seized upon and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in the purposed rebellion or insurrection. A captain Delaney, who had been formerly an officer in the American service, was seized and committed to the common jail of Noas, in the county of Kildare. It seems the principal ground of suspicion against him was, that he had been a favorite and intimate friend of the late lord Edward Fitzgerald. The reign of terror and proscription had been renewed again in the Irish capital, and the noted major Sur, whose character so conspicuously in the trial of HEAVY and in the speech of Curran, had resumed once more the powers with which he was invested in 1796 and 1797,

A rumor was yesterday circulated, of advice being received of a DECLARATION OF WAR.—It was published in one of the evening papers; but if the date of the letter had been given (the latter end of April from Liverpool) received by the Albion, which failed May 4, it would have been plain enough the it had no better foundation than former accounts—the probability, and apparently inevitable renewal of war.

Auror.

NEWBERN, June 5.

WAR!

Arrived this morning, the Esquibo Packet, capt. Dollyer, from Guadaloupe. Captain D. on Monday last, spoke a ship from London, bound to Charlton, out 24 days, the master of which informed him, that WAR was actually declared between England and France; and that an action was fought between a French and English fleet. Capt. D. could not learn the particulars.



LEXINGTON, JULY 5.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of American Independence, was observed in this town with all the festivity and hilarity suitable to the animating occasion. The day was ushered in by the beating of drums, and firing of guns. At 11 o'clock the uniform companies paraded, and with the citizens marched out to Mr. Maxwell's spring, and partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion.

Order of procession—General Charles Scott, General Robert Todd, General Levi Todd, and Major Thomas Martin, in front on horseback.

Captain Pollethwait's Company of Infantry.

Citizens, one of whom carried the Cap of Liberty.

Captain Trotter's company of Riflemen.

After dinner the following Toasts were drank, each of which was accompanied with one gun and three cheers—General Scott president, General R. Todd vice president.

THE day we commemorate—May the principles that gave it birth, be transmitted to our latest posterity.

2 The United States—May a band of perpetual union encircle them; and perpetual infamy attach to the wretch who would dissolve them.

3 The Federal Constitution—The only security for our political happiness; when fairly construed and faithfully executed.

4 The state of Kentucky—May her firmness and moderation, always entitle her to a respectable rank with the sister states.

5 The memory of General Washington, and those heroes who fell in defence of our Independence—Let regret drop a tear to departed virtue.

6 The President of the United States—His political creed is recorded in his inaugural speech; can his enemies be friends to liberty?

7 The Mississippi—Through its channel the commerce of the Western country must flow, as free and uncontested as its waters.

8 The rights of Nations—A just respect for the rights of others and a firm adherence to our own.

9 The Agriculture commerce and Manufactures of the United States.

10 The freedom of Speech and of the Press—“Error of opinion may be safely tolerated, whilst reason is left free to combat it.”

12 The freedom of Religion—May the Sacred Desk never be converted into a Forum for disseminating political delusion.

12 Virtue, Morality, and Independence to all the world.

13 The Militia—“Our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war.”

14 May the world tumble into chaos before America shall cease to be free.

15 Public Economy—May it supersede the necessity “of taking from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned.”

16 Our own money in our own pockets—But may they be ever open to the real exigencies of the nation, or to relieve the distressed.

17 THE AMERICAN FAIR.

VOLUNTEER.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES SCOTT—May his services during the American Revolution, and on the frontiers of Kentucky, never be forgotten.

The company then returned to town, where the firings usual on that occasion were gone through. The greatest harmony prevailed during the day, and the evening closed with an elegant ball at Mr. Bradley's.

Extracts from Eaton's Survey of the Turkish Empire.

“The butter, which is mostly used in Constantinople, comes from the Crime & Kuban. They do not salt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very slow fire, and skim off what rises; it will then preserve sweet a long time if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salting. I have had butter, which when fresh was melted and scummed in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine salted. Walking does not so effectually free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is necessary to do, in order to preserve it, as boiling or melting; when then salt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolour or injure the taste.”

To the lovers of coffee, a few remarks on the Turkish manner of making it, in the best way, may not be unacceptable.

Coffee to be good, must either be ground to an almost impalpable powder, or it must be pounded as the Turks do, in an iron mortar, with a heavy pestle. The Turks first put the coffee dry, into the coffee pot, and set it over a very slow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and sends forth a fragrant smell, shaking it often; then from another pot, they pour on it

boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and set to become clear) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear. They, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put it in a spoonful of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dip in cold water on the top of the pot.

The reason why our West Indian coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is,

that on account of the climate it is never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage it acquires a taint from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy, by exposing it to the sun two or three months; with us, boiling water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and lastly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared, it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an open earthen or iron pan, and the slower it is roasted the better. As often as it crackles it must be taken off the fire. The Turks often roast it in a baker's oven while it is heating.

The preservation of yeast having been a subject of much research in this country, the following particulars may perhaps deserve attention. On the coast of Persia my bread was made, in the English manner, of good wheat flour, and with the yeast generally used there. It is thus prepared—take a small tea cup or wine glass full of split or bruised yeast, pour on them a point of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will be a good yeast, and have a froth on its top next morning. In this cold climate, especially at a cold season, it should stand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the quantity of yeast should be larger; experience must determine this. The above quantity made me as much bread as a half quarter loaf, the quality of which was very good and light.

The whole of the water in which the yeast were steeped, as well as the froth must be used as yeast.”

DUELS.

Two duels were fought in Petersburg, Virg. in as many days, viz. the 6th instant between Mr. George Tucker, and Mr. James Hughes—both wounded the first shot—the former through the left leg, the latter through the body proved fatal. The second was on the 7th, between Mr. Thomas K. Harris, and James Truxvant, two young lawyers; the latter was wounded in the side—not dangerous.

12 Virtue, Morality, and Independence to all the world.

13 The Militia—“Our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war.”

14 May the world tumble into chaos before America shall cease to be free.

15 Public Economy—May it supersede the necessity “of taking from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned.”

16 Our own money in our own pockets—But may they be ever open to the real exigencies of the nation, or to relieve the distressed.

17 THE AMERICAN FAIR.

VOLUNTEER.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES SCOTT—May his services during the American Revolution, and on the frontiers of Kentucky, never be forgotten.

The company then returned to town, where the firings usual on that occasion were gone through. The greatest harmony prevailed during the day, and the evening closed with an elegant ball at Mr. Bradley's.

Extracts from Eaton's Survey of the Turkish Empire.

“The butter, which is mostly used in Constantinople, comes from the Crime & Kuban. They do not salt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very slow fire, and skim off what rises; it will then preserve sweet a long time if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salting. I have had butter, which when fresh was melted and scummed in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine salted. Walking does not so effectually free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is necessary to do, in order to preserve it, as boiling or melting; when then salt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolour or injure the taste.”

To the lovers of coffee, a few remarks on the Turkish manner of making it, in the best way, may not be unacceptable.

Coffee to be good, must either be ground to an almost impalpable powder, or it must be pounded as the Turks do, in an iron mortar, with a heavy pestle. The Turks first put the coffee dry, into the coffee pot, and set it over a very slow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and sends forth a fragrant smell, shaking it often; then from another pot, they pour on it

boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and set to become clear) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear. They, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put it in a spoonful of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dip in cold water on the top of the pot.

The reason why our West Indian coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is,

that on account of the climate it is never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage it acquires a taint from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy, by exposing it to the sun two or three months; with us, boiling water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and lastly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared, it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an open earthen or iron pan, and the slower it is roasted the better. As often as it crackles it must be taken off the fire. The Turks often roast it in a baker's oven while it is heating.

The preservation of yeast having been a subject of much research in this country, the following particulars may perhaps deserve attention. On the coast of Persia my bread was made, in the English manner, of good wheat flour, and with the yeast generally used there. It is thus prepared—take a small tea cup or wine glass full of split or bruised yeast, pour on them a point of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will be a good yeast, and have a froth on its top next morning. In this cold climate, especially at a cold season, it should stand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the quantity of yeast should be larger; experience must determine this. The above quantity made me as much bread as a half quarter loaf, the quality of which was very good and light.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

We stop the press to announce that, an arrival at N. York, Londonderry, brings accounts to the 15th of May—at which period WAR WAS DECLARED. Gen. Andrew, had left England, and Lord Whitworth was recalled to France.

Immediately on the receipt of this news at Bryden's, Flour got up 50 cents on the barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

Extract of a letter from N. York, dated June 19.

“I am just informed that a vessel arrived from St. Kitts late last evening, the captain of which informs, that privateers had sailed to intercept French vessels.”

We learn from, Cape Francois as late as the 29th May that a commercial treaty has been formed between the government there, and a large body of brigands. They daily bring in their produce, and return to the mountains unmolested. We also learn, that all the ships of war, have sailed from the Cape, for France.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first Tuesday in August next, I shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled, “An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procressing lands,” at the dwelling house of Aaron Forman, on the waters of Stoner in Bourbon county, and from thence proceed to a spring, rising at the root of an elm tree, called for in the following entry, to wit—“Peter Caley enters 2000 acres upon a treasury warrant, about two miles East of Gift's creek, a branch of the main fork of Stoner's fork of Licking creek, to include two cabbins and a spring, rising at the root of an elm tree, said cabbins built by David Williams,” then and there to take the deposition of sundry witnesses to perpetuate the improvements and special calls contained in said entry; and in case the business cannot be finished on that day, to continue from day to day until completed, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and in conformity to the said re-cited act:

PETER CASEY:

June 24th, 1803.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Hall-

ock, living on Huston, and the Lime-stone road, near Douglass's mill,

A Bay Horse, four or five years old

his spring, about fifteen hands high,

had before, no brand perceptible;

appraised to 26l.

WILLIAM CLARKSON, J. P.

March 22d, 1803.

A Copy, Teste

WILL. GARLAND jun. A. B. C.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Tugge, liv-

ing on the waters of Fourmile creek,

near Myers's mill, one flea-bitten gray

MARE, twelve years old, fourteen

hands high, branded on the near shoul-

der, but not discoverable, but appears to

be slightly huphotten—Appraised to

12l.

Certified.

D. HAMPTON, J. P.

April 5th, 1803.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. on the 1st July, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A Rob. Alexander 2
Richard Ashton 1
Samuel Ayres 2
David Allen 1
William Allen 1

B J. Bartholemew 1
Sam'l. Beeler 1
James Beeler 1
Reuben Bullard 1
Joseph Beatty 1
Sam'l. Blair 2
Benj. Berry 1
Rev. G. Baxter 1
Cely Brent 1
Jas. Bullock 2
Len. K. Bradley 1
J. Berthoud 1

C John Crawford 1
John Canón jun. 1
John Countz 1
Thos Clavins 1
Whit. Craig 1
John Cochran 1
Chrlf. Cooper 1
Eld. Jos. Creath 1
W. Cunningham 1
Jas. Cheetham 1
James Cord 2

D Dr. Duhamel 1
Henry Didier jr. 1
William Dawson 1
J. H. Daveis 1
Sam'l. Douthit 1

E Benj. Ellis 1
Mordecai Evans 1
Presley Edwards 1

F Alex. Frazier 1
Polly Franklin 1
Jos. Fuqua 1
John Fowler 3

G John Gardner 1
Ab. Gallatin 2

H Joseph Hall 2
Eliz. Higbee 1
Ben. Henderson 1
Benj. Howard 1
Martin Hardin 2

I Jos. Hawkins 1
George Hunt 1
Loyd Holmes 1
Mary Huston 1
Ch. Hamilton 1
William Hart 1
Will. Hunter 2

J Jas. B. January 1
Ephraim January 1
Joseph Jones 1

K Charles Kilgore 1
James Kennedy 1

L Sam'l. Laird 1
John Lowrey 1
Robert Looney 1
John Lyle 1
Asa K. Lewis 1

M Wm. M'Kendree 1
William Murray 1
John Mason 1
John M'Kee 1
Edw. M'Guire 1
David Meade 1
David Martin 1
James M'Dowell 1
Francis Moore 1
Arck. M'Ilvain 1
A. M'Gregor 2
Henry Marshall 1
Robert Gobles 1
William Nash 1

N Francis Olwell 2
Geo. H. Offett 1
Henry Ortiges 1

O John Overton 1
John P. Oldham 1

P James Payne 1
Col. Patterson 1
Benj. Price 1
John, James, and Tim' Parris 1

R David Reid 2
Dr. F. Ridgeley 1
Ann Russell 1
Mar. Richardson 1
John Rogers 1
James Rollins 1
John Reed 1

S Isaac Smith 2
Sam'l. Smith 2
Rev. Robt. Stubb 1

T S. Steele sen. 1
S. Shackford 1
George Smart 1
Wm. Shrieve 1
Cath. Staley 1
Wm. Stiles 1
John Sampson 1
Wm. Steward 1

U Lucas Sullivant 1

Poetry

THE DOG AND THE ELEOW;
A METRICAL TALE.

AS Tray one day strolld down the street,
Fatig'd and leau, & nought to eat;
And walking twas his hap to find,
A bone to knaw of any kind.
As by a splendid house he pass'd,
His eyes he towards a window cast;
A piece of flesh spied hanging out,
Wherat he plisd, and rais'd his snout;
'Twas red in spots, in spots 'twas blue.
Tray mark'd it with a curious eye,
Then with a groan was heard to cry,
That really it would not do.
And long he git'd, till hunger led him
on,
Poor meat, thought he, is better sure
than none.—
He seiz'd it then; but soon receiv'd a
fell blow,
And found in hunger he mistook,
And what he for a mutton bone had
took,
Was nothing but a modern belle's fair
elbow.

Ye Belles who strut along the street,
Or sit upon the window seas,
With elbows bare and blue,
By this said tale a warning take,
Left some like CUR should you mif-
take,
And through mistake eat you.

DIVERSITY.

Ibid.

A pedant lately entered into a Tailor Chandler's in Whitechapel, and ask'd for a pennyworth of candles in the following sublime fustian—"Pray give me a penny worth of your sabacious composition to illuminate my obscure cubicle."

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.
A popular Turkish tale.

AN aged widow had an only son, who repeatedly transgressed the rules enjoined in the sacred Koran, to be obsevered by all true believers; he neglected the customary absolutions, he gave no alms, and ate meat before the stars appeared during the holy feast of Ramadan, * when the gates of Paradize are open, and those of Hell are shut; he intoxicated himself with opium and wine, and bowed not his body to the omnipotent Allah, the maker of the world.

His mother, rendered superlatively unhappy by his misconduct, tried numberless methods to reclaim him without effect. At last, with great difficulty, she prevailed on him, when he committed a bad action, to drive a nail into the wall of his chamber, and when he performed a good action, to take one out. In a short time the wall was nearly covered with the marks of his guilt; but the worst people may become the best.—After a long time had elapsed he began to refrain from his evil courses, and conducted himself with so much propriety, that the nails gradually diminished, and were at last all drawn out—of which circumstance he exultingly informed his venerable parent, who, with the greatest compposure, addressed him as follows—

"My son," said she, "you have, it is true, dutifully attended to my advice, and entered into the pleasant paths of virtue; but be not too proud that the nails are all drawn out, for the marks where they have been still remain; so, likewise, the odium of your former misconduct will not be erased from your character, unless you continue to pursue the road to the blessed waters of Paradize, and never re plunge into the dreadful gulf of polution, from which you have fortunately escap'd."

* During the moov of Ramadan, the Mahomedans neither eat, drink, smoke nor wash their mouths, nor even swallow their spittle, till the stars appear in the firmaments.

HORRID DEED.

The following horrid act was perpetrator a few days since in the Place St. Michael, at Paris.—A grocer conceived the execrable design of poisoning one of his daughters, lest she should compel him, on her being married, to pay her 60,000 francs which her mother had left her. The wretched father put arsenic into the cup of coffee which he destined for his victim: the unhappy woman drank of the fatal beverage, and in a few minutes after she was seized with the most violent convulsions. Her younger sister hurried to her relief, and then ran to her father to get some tea, which she thought might ease her. The father made the tea, and threw some more arsenic into it. The last portion terminated her existence. The younger sister had tasted the tea, and was seized with convulsions.—The father feigned the greatest sorrow and sent for a surgeon, who, by proper applications rescued her from the grave. The neighbours suspected all was not right, imparted their opinions to the surgeon; the body of the young woman was opened, and the fathers atrocity became evident. He is now in custody.

London pap.

GALVANISM.

The body of George Foster, who was executed on Monday last for murder, was conveyed to a house not far distant, where it was subjected to the Galvanic process, by professor Aldini, under the

inspection of Mr. Keate, Mr. Carpus, and several other professional gentlemen. Mr. Aldini, who is the nephew of the discoverer of this interesting science, shew'd the eminent and superior powers of Galvanism to be far beyond any other stimulant in nature. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the subsequent part of the process, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion. It appeared to the uninformed part of the bystanders as if the wretched man was on the eve of being restored to life. This, however, was impossible, as several of his friends who were under the scaffold had violently pulled his legs in order to put a more speedy termination to his suffering. The experiment, in fact was of a better use and tendency. Its object was to shew the excitability of the human frame, when this animal electricity is duly applied.

In case of drowning or suffocation, it promises to be of the utmost use, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring spark of vitality. In case of apoplexy or disorders of the head, it offers also most encouraging prospects for the benefit of mankind.—The professor, we understand has made use of Galvanism, also in several cases of insanity, and with complete success. It is the opinion of the first medical men, that this discovery, if rightly managed, and duly prosecuted, cannot fail to be of great and perhaps, is yet, unforeseen utility.

Ibid.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

IT appears from experiments made formerly in this state (Pennsylvania) that a bushel of sun-flower seed, yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the seed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty bushels of the feed. This oil is as mild as sweet oil, is equally agreeable with it in salads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be used with advantage in paints, varnishes, and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and used in a fresh state. The oil is pressed out of the seed in the same manner that cold drawn linseed is obtained from flax-seed, and with as little trouble. Sweet oil sells for six shillings a quart. Should the oil of the sun-flower sell for only two thirds of that price, the produce of an acre of ground, supposing it to yield only forty bushels of the feed will be thirty two pounds, a sum far beyond the produce of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The seed is raised with little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility. It may be gathered and shelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children.

LEGE ET CREDE!

To the disciples of Galvanism we recommend the perusal of the following curious article from a late Frankfort Gazette.

"In an imperial city, lately, a criminal was condemned to be decapitated, who had a singular itching to play at nine-pins. While his sentence was pronouncing, he had the temerity to offer a request to be permitted to play once more at his favorite game at the place of execution, and then he would submit without a murmur. As the last prayer of a dying man, his request was granted. When he arrived at the felonious spot, he found every thing prepared, the pins being set up and the bowl being ready. He played with no little earnestness—but the executioner seeing that he shew'd no inclination to desist, privately ordered the executioner to strike the fatal blow as he stoop'd for the bowl. The executioner did so; and the head falling, fell into the culprit's hand, as he rais'd his head to see what had occurred, he immediately aimed at the nine, conceiving it was the bowl which he grasp'd. All nine falling the head loudly exclaimed 'By I have won the game!!!'

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, give notice to the Share-holders, that the Second Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, will become due on the first day of July next, when payment will be required to be punctually made at their office in Lexington.

8th June 1803.

Fayette County, Kentucky,
At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of the board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that no notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

PROPOSALS.

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,

N O T E S

ON THE NAVIGATION

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI;

WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passages in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS

AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,

in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

—*—*—*

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work

—The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low,

speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents

—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten sub-

scribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

* * * Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the Guardian, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

Jessamine County, etc.

TAKEN up by James Edmond, living on Glen Creek, a dark roan HORSE COLT, supposed to be two years old—no brand per-

ceivable—appraised to nine pounds. April 9,

1803.

[A copy.] Teste,

+ SAMUEL H. WOOD, CLK.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant,

Against

Robert Price, Robert Mosby and

Robert Parberry, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Par-

berry not having entered their ap-

pearance herein agreeably to the

act of Assembly and rules of this

court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the court that they are not

inhabitants of this commonwealth;

on the motion of the complainant,

by his counsel, it is ordered

that they do appear here on the third

day of the next November term, and

answer the complainant's bill, that

a copy of this order be inserted in

some one of the Gazettes of this

state, for eight weeks successively,

another copy posted at the front

door of the court-house, and publish-

ed at the front door of the Presby-

terian meeting house in Paris, some

Sunday immediately after divine

service.

A copy.

THO. ARNOLD, CLK.

TAKEN up by Griffin Pond Gar-

ward county, Back creek, a SOR-

RREL MARE, mixed with white

hairs, eight or nine years old, four-

teen hands, one inch high, a small

blaze in her face, some saddle spots,

a large scar on the off side, her near

hind foot white, no brand percep-

ible; appraised to £10, April 23,

1803.

A true copy.

EDM. TERRILL, J.P.

TAKEN up by Michael Litton,

on Hinkston, near Fearn's mill,

Bourbon county, a very old BAY

MARE, the left eye blind, some

white in her face, right hind foot

white, fourteen hands high; apprai-

sed to 10 dollars.

ALSO a BAY HORSE, five or

six years old, fourteen and a half

hands high, some white hairs in his

mane; appraised to £21.

ALSO a SORREL HORSE

COLT, one year old, blaze face,

right hind foot white; appraised to

15 dollars.

The above strays posted before me

agreably to law.

SAMUEL DONNELL.

June 23d, 1803.

A large quantity of

WRITING PAPER,

Of the first quality, just received,

and for sale by the Ream, for CASH

only, at the office of the KENTUCKY

GAZETTE.

A copy.

THO: ARNOLD CLK.

TAKEN up by the subscriber

living on Station Camp, Madison

county,

A SORREL HORSE,

Four years old, about fourteen han-

ds high, branded on the near butte-

ck supposed to be the letter C; apprai-

sed to fifty dollars.